Lesson Question

Lesson Goals

**Learn about the**

and

Empires.

**Describe the**

of

the Ottoman Empire.

**Describe the**

of the Mughal Empire.

**Explain** how the Ottoman and Mughal Empires ruled

peoples.
Words to Know

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primary</th>
<th>main or most</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghazi</td>
<td>warrior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janissaries</td>
<td>slaves who served the Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhism</td>
<td>religion started in India that concentrates on doing rather than performing rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sultan</td>
<td>a ruler</td>
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The Middle East in 1200

By 1200, the great empires of the Middle East were in ________.

- The ________ Empire was a fraction of its former size.
- The Islamic ________ was trying to fight off ________ invaders.

A new power was on the ________.
The Ottoman Empire began in [ ].

- It was founded by Muslim warriors called [ ].
- Ghazi Osman began to [ ] neighboring lands.
- The Ottomans used advanced [ ] technology.

The Byzantine Empire in 1360

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Adrianople

Constantinople
The Ottoman Empire had a [ ] and [ ] system of government.

- The [ ] was the supreme political and military leader.
- Non-Muslims were given [ ] of [ ].
- Persons of the devshirme system held government positions or were used as [ ], or soldiers.

Mehmed II (1432–81)

- Ascended to the [ ] at age 12 after his father, Murad II, abdicated
- Was one of the most powerful [ ] of the Ottoman Empire
- Became known as [ ]
- Conquered the city of [ ]
**Istanbul**

Mehmed made several important changes during his rule.

- Changed the name of Constantinople to Istanbul
- Made it the new capital of the Ottoman Empire
- Turned the Hagia Sofia into a mosque
- Tolerated religious instruction

**Ottoman Sultans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bayezid II</th>
<th>Selim I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Was devoted to building mosques, schools, and palaces</td>
<td>• Completed the Ottoman Empire to include Egypt, Persia, and Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tolerated Jews and Muslims who were expelled during the Spanish Inquisition</td>
<td>• Was given the title of Sultan to symbolize his leadership of the world</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ottoman Empire Expands

The Ottoman Empire 1451–1521

The Empire in 1451
The Empire in 1521
The Empire in 1566

Suleyman I (ca. 1494–1566)

- Called “Suleyman the [ ]” and “Suleyman the [ ]”
- Oversaw great advances in the [ ], [ ], and law
- Created a code of [ ]
- Expanded the empire into Eastern [ ]
Establishment of the Mughal Empire

The Mughal Empire 1526–1707

Founding of the Empire

In 1526, __________ became the first Mughal emperor.

- He was a brilliant __________ general.
- He __________ the beliefs of those he conquered.
The Ottoman and Mughal Empires

**Blending Three Cultures**

Major religions widely practiced in the Mughal Empire

- Islam
- religion of Mughals

**Akbar (1542–1605)**

- Greatly expanded the Mughal Empire
- Reigned during a period of stability and prosperity
- Defended the religion of Islam and promoted tolerance
- Welcomed influence from many cultures
The Mughal Empire under Akbar

- Placed _______ and Sikhs into positions of high _______
- Ended _______ that non-Muslims had been required to pay
- Did not _______ non-Muslims to _______ Islamic law

The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal was _______ during the reign of Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan was _______ grandson. He had this structure built to hold the _______ of his beloved wife, who died in _______. This is the best known example of Mughal _______. The _______ Empire was powerful and _______, but future leaders would _______ the successful policies of Akbar.
The Decline of the Mughal Empire

Aurangzeb ruled the Mughal Empire from 1658 to 1707.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th>Faced a struggling</th>
<th>Struggled against</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of non-Muslims</td>
<td>that left much of the empire in poverty</td>
<td>influence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Heavily taxed
- Destroyed schools and temples
- Arrested and executed religious leaders
- Imposed

- Faced increasing pressure from European
The Ottoman Empire

1453 Mehmed II’s conquest of Constantinople

End of Islam’s “Golden Age”

The Mughal Empire

1526–1707
Lesson Question

How did religious tolerance help the Ottoman and Mughal Empires succeed?

Answer

Review: Words to Know

The [ ][ ] religion of the Ottoman Empire was Islam.

Muslim warriors called [ ][ ] founded the empire.

[ ][ ] were enslaved people who often rose to high positions in [ ][ ].
The Mughal Empire's greatest leader was Suleyman the Magnificent.

• One of its greatest leaders was the Suleyman the Magnificent.
• Religious contributed to the empire’s .
• The empire had a and system of government.

Review: The Mughal Empire

The Mughal Empire’s greatest leader was .

• Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims
• Was founded on religious and
Both the Ottoman and Mughal Empires left lasting traces on world history, and the

• The Mughals ruled India until it was taken over by

  in the 1700s.

• The would rule the until the 1900s.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.